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* * * * * * * * * *   Welcome to STN International   * * * * * * * * * *

 NEWS  1           Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
 NEWS  2  Sep 17   IMSworld Pharmaceutical Company Directory name change
                   to PHARMASEARCH
 NEWS  3  Oct 09   Korean abstracts now included in Derwent World Patents
                   Index
 NEWS  4  Oct 09   Number of Derwent World Patents Index updates increased
 NEWS  5  Oct 15   Calculated properties now in the REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY File
 NEWS  6  Oct 22   Over 1 million reactions added to CASREACT
 NEWS  7  Oct 22   DGENE GETSIM has been improved
 NEWS  8  Oct 29   AAASD no longer available
 NEWS  9  Nov 19   New Search Capabilities  USPATFULL and USPAT2
 NEWS 10  Nov 19   TOXCENTER(SM) - new toxicology file now available on STN
 NEWS 11  Nov 29   COPPERLIT now available on STN
 NEWS 12  Nov 29   DWPI revisions to NTIS and US Provisional Numbers
 NEWS 13  Nov 30   Files VETU and VETB to have open access
 NEWS 14  Dec 10   WPINDEX/WPIDS/WPIX New and Revised Manual Codes for 2002
 NEWS 15  Dec 10   DGENE BLAST Homology Search
 NEWS 16  Dec 17   WELDASEARCH now available on STN
 NEWS 17  Dec 17   STANDARDS now available on STN
 NEWS 18  Dec 17   New fields for DPCI
 NEWS 19  Dec 19   CAS Roles modified
 NEWS 20  Dec 19   1907-1946 data and page images added to CA and CAplus
 NEWS 21  Jan 25   BLAST(R) searching in REGISTRY available in STN on the Web
 NEWS 22  Jan 25   Searching with the P indicator for Preparations
 NEWS 23  Jan 29   FSTA has been reloaded and moves to weekly updates
 NEWS 24  Feb 01   DKILIT now produced by FIZ Karlsruhe and has a new update
                   frequency
 NEWS 25  Feb 19   Access via Tymnet and SprintNet Eliminated Effective 3/31/02
 NEWS 26  Mar 08   Gene Names now available in BIOSIS

 NEWS EXPRESS  February 1 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.0d,
               CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0a(ENG) AND V6.0Ja(JP),
               AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 05 FEBRUARY 2002
 NEWS HOURS    STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
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 NEWS WWW      CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

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  * * * * * * * * * * * * * * STN  Columbus  * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *



FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:10:02 ON 13 MAR 2002

=> file caplus, uspatfull, wpids, toxlit, toxline, drugu, medline, biosis
'TOXLINE' IS NOT A VALID FILE NAME
Enter "HELP FILE NAMES" at an arrow prompt (=>) for a list of files
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thalidomide precursors, analogs, metabolites and hydrolysis products, have been shown to inhibit angiogenesis and to treat disease states resulting from angiogenesis. Addnl., antiinflammatory drugs, such as steroids and **NSAIDs** can inhibit **angiogenesis-dependent** diseases either alone or in combination with thalidomide and related compds. Importantly, these compds. can be administered orally.

L25 ANSWER 13 OF 15 USPATFULL
AN 1998:14828 USPATFULL
TI Anti-angiogenic compositions and methods of use
IN Hunter, William L., Vancouver, Canada
Machan, Lindsay S., Vancouver, Canada
Arsenault, A. Larry, Paris, Canada
PA Angiogenesis Technologies, Inc., Vancouver, Canada (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5716981 19980210
AI US 1995-478203 19950607 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1995-417160, filed on 3 Apr 1995, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-94536, filed on 19 Jul 1993, now abandoned
PRAI WO 1994-CA373 19940719
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Kumar, Shailendra
LREP Seed and Berry LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 18
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 130 Drawing Figure(s); 75 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 5084
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides compositions comprising an anti-angiogenic factor, and a polymeric carrier. Representative examples of anti-angiogenic factors include Anti-Invasive Factor, Retinoic acids and derivatives thereof, and paclitaxel. Also provided are methods for embolizing blood vessels, and eliminating biliary, urethral, esophageal, and tracheal/bronchial obstructions.

L25 ANSWER 14 OF 15 TOXLIT
AN 1998:81623 TOXLIT
DN CA-129-012742P
TI Methods and compositions using thalidomide or other angiogenesis-inhibitory compound and anti-inflammatory agent for inhibition of angiogenesis.
AU D'Amato RJ
SO (1998). PCT Int. Appl. PATENT NO. 9819649 05/14/1998 (Children's Medical Center).
CODEN: PIXXD2.
CY UNITED STATES
DT Patent
FS CA
LA English
OS CA 129:12742
EM 199807
AB A group of compds. that effectively inhibit angiogenesis is provided. More specifically, thalidomide and various related compds.,e.g. thalidomide precursors, analogs, metabolites and hydrolysis products, have been shown to inhibit angiogenesis and to treat disease states resulting from angiogenesis. Addnl., antiinflammatory drugs, such as steroids and **NSAIDs** can inhibit **angiogenesis-dependent** diseases either alone or in combination with thalidomide and related compds. Importantly, these compds. can be administered orally.

L25 ANSWER 15 OF 15 MEDLINE
AN 92249916 MEDLINE

DN 92249916 PubMed ID: 1577394
TI Mechanisms of gastric and duodenal damage and protection.
AU Hudson N; Hawthorne A B; Cole A T; Jones P D; Hawkey C J
CS Department of Therapeutics, University Hospital, Nottingham, U.K.
SO HEPATO-GASTROENTEROLOGY, (1992 Feb) 39 Suppl 1 31-6. Ref: 47
Journal code: GA7; 8007849. ISSN: 0172-6390.
CY GERMANY: Germany, Federal Republic of
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199206
ED Entered STN: 19920619
Last Updated on STN: 19920619
Entered Medline: 19920610
AB By binding to the cyclooxygenase enzyme, non-steroidal, anti-inflammatory drugs (**NSAIDs**) inhibit synthesis of prostanoids characteristic of the cell under consideration. For the gastric mucosa, the main products are prostaglandin (PG) E2 or PGI2; for platelets the main product is thromboxane. Aspirin irreversibly acetylates the cyclooxygenase enzyme. Consequently, it has more prolonged effects, particularly in cells like platelets, which are not rapidly turned over. Prostaglandin-dependent protective actions in the stomach and duodenum which are inhibited by **NSAIDs** include mucous and bicarbonate secretion, surface epithelial cell hydrophobicity and mucosal blood flow. Prostaglandins are also protective of the microvasculature and can increase the flux of water from serosa to mucosa, with possible dilution of injurious substances. Abrogation of these properties renders the mucosa more vulnerable to injury. In addition, salicylates have topical irritant properties. A number of repair mechanisms, including epithelial cell division and possibly **angiogenesis**, are prostaglandin **dependent**. As a consequence of these actions, acute damage and ulcers develop more easily and ulcers heal more slowly when individuals take **NSAIDs**. In some cases the anti-hemostatic effects of **NSAIDs** may be partly instrumental, and data in model systems have shown that aspirin and possibly piroxicam can enhance intragastric bleeding separately from their effects of mucosal injury. Smoking, which predisposes to peptic ulceration, also appears to reduce mucosal prostaglandin synthesis. Other predisposing factors such as age, sex and the ulcer diathesis have little effect. Some have found Helicobacter pylori to enhance leukotriene synthesis. We have shown that **NSAIDs** are also associated with increased leukotriene B4 as well as reduced prostaglandin synthesis in patients taking **NSAIDs** long term.

L25 ANSWER 11 OF 15 USPATFULL
AN 1999:37140 USPATFULL
TI Anti-angiogenic compositions and methods of use
IN Hunter, William L., Vancouver, Canada
Machan, Lindsay S., Vancouver, Canada
Arsenault, A. Larry, Paris, Canada
PA Angiotech Pharmaceuticals Inc., Vancouver, Canada (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5886026 19990323
AI US 1995-472413 19950607 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1995-417160, filed on 3 Apr 1995, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-94536, filed on 19 Jul 1993, now abandoned
PRAI WO 1994-CA373 19940719
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Kumar, Shailendra
LREP Seed and Berry LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 6
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 130 Drawing Figure(s); 75 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 4997
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides compositions comprising an anti-angiogenic factor, and a polymeric carrier. Representative examples of anti-angiogenic factors include Anti-Invasive Factor, Retinoic acids and derivatives thereof, and paclitaxel. Also provided are methods for embolizing blood vessels, and eliminating biliary, urethral, esophageal, and tracheal/bronchial obstructions.

L25 ANSWER 12 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 2
AN 1998:341491 CAPLUS
DN 129:12742
TI Methods and compositions using thalidomide or other angiogenesis-inhibitory compound and anti-inflammatory agent for inhibition of angiogenesis
IN D'Amato, Robert J.
PA Children's Medical Center, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 63 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9819649	A2	19980514	WO 1997-US20116	19971104
	WO 9819649	A3	19980625		
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9851973	A1	19980529	AU 1998-51973	19971104
	EP 963200	A2	19991215	EP 1997-946884	19971104
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
PRAI	US 1996-28708		19961105		
	US 1997-963058		19971103		
	WO 1997-US20116		19971104		

OS MARPAT 129:12742
AB A group of compds. that effectively inhibit angiogenesis is provided. More specifically, thalidomide and various related compds.,e.g.

L25 ANSWER 9 OF 15 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AN 2000:149600 BIOSIS
DN PREV200000149600
TI Interleukin 12 and indomethacin exert a synergistic, **angiogenesis -dependent** antitumor activity in mice.
AU Golab, Jakub (1); Kozar, Katarzyna; Kaminski, Rafal; Czajka, Anna; Marczak, Maria; Switaj, Tomasz; Giermasz, Adam; Stoklosa, Tomasz; Lasek, Witold; Zagozdzon, Radoslaw; Mucha, Krzysztof; Jakobisiak, Marek
CS (1) Department of Immunology, Institute of Biostructure, Medical University of Warsaw, ul. Chalubinskiego 5, 02-004, Warsaw Poland
SO Life Sciences., (Feb. 18, 2000) Vol. 66, No. 13, pp. 1223-1230. ISSN: 0024-3205.
DT Article
LA English
SL English
AB Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs have been shown to reduce the incidence and mortality from colorectal cancer. It has recently been demonstrated that these drugs are capable of suppressing the production of pro-angiogenic factors from tumor cells. The mechanisms of antitumor action of interleukin 12 include the enforced secretion of anti-angiogenic factors and stimulation of antitumor immunity. Therefore, we hypothesized that the combination of a model nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug - indomethacin and interleukin 12 would result in enhanced **angiogenesis-dependent** antitumor effects against a colon-26 carcinoma cells transplanted into syngeneic mice. As expected the combined administration of both agents simultaneously resulted in a strengthened antitumor activity that was manifested as a retardation of tumor growth and prolongation of mouse survival. Importantly some mice were completely cured after the combined treatment. As administration of interleukin 12 and indomethacin resulted in enhanced inhibition of angiogenesis it seems possible that prevention of new blood vessel formation is one of the mechanisms responsible for the observed antitumor effects.

L25 ANSWER 10 OF 15 USPATFULL
AN 1999:155724 USPATFULL
TI Anti-angiogenic Compositions and methods for the treatment of arthritis
IN Hunter, William L., Vancouver, Canada
Machan, Lindsay S., Vancouver, Canada
Arsenault, A. Larry, Paris, Canada
PA Angiogenesis Technologies, Inc., Vancouver, Canada (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5994341 19991130
AI US 1995-478914 19950607 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1995-417160, filed on 3 Apr 1995, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-94536, filed on 19 Jul 1993, now abandoned
PRAI WO 1994-CA373 19940719
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Kumar, Shailendra
LREP Seed & Berry LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 8
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 129 Drawing Figure(s); 75 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 5044
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides compositions comprising an anti-angiogenic factor, and a polymeric carrier. Representative examples of anti-angiogenic factors include Anti-Invasive Factor, Retinoic acids and derivatives thereof, and paclitaxel. Also provided are methods for embolizing blood vessels, and eliminating biliary, urethral, esophageal, and tracheal/bronchial obstructions.

PA Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6245759 B1 20010612
AI US 2000-519780 20000307 (9)
PRAI US 1999-123902 19990311 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Ford, John M.; Assistant Examiner: Liu, Hong
LREP Garcia-Rivas, J. Antonio, Daniel, Mark R.
CLMN Number of Claims: 3
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1300
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to pyrazolo-pyrimidinyl compounds which inhibit, regulate and/or modulate tyrosine kinase signal transduction, compositions which contain these compounds, and methods of using them to treat tyrosine kinase-dependent diseases and conditions, such as angiogenesis, cancer, tumor growth, atherosclerosis, age related macular degeneration, diabetic retinopathy, inflammatory diseases, and the like in mammals.

L25 ANSWER 8 OF 15 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 1
AN 2001538698 MEDLINE
DN 21469522 PubMed ID: 11586092
TI Targeting angiogenic processes by combination rofecoxib and ionizing radiation.
AU Dicker A P; Williams T L; Grant D S
CS Department of Radiation Oncology, Kimmel Cancer Center, Jefferson Medical College, Thomas Jefferson University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107-5097, USA.
NC P30 CA 56036-03 (NCI)
SO AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY, (2001 Oct) 24 (5) 438-42. Journal code: 3EZ; 8207754. ISSN: 0277-3732.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200111
ED Entered STN: 20011008
Last Updated on STN: 20011105
Entered Medline: 20011101
AB Tumor growth and angiogenesis are interdependent. Cyclooxygenase (COX) catalyzes the synthesis of prostaglandins from arachidonic acid. **Nonsteroidal antiinflammatory** drugs (**NSAIDs**) inhibit COX-mediated synthesis of prostaglandins. COX-1 is constitutively expressed in a wide range of tissues, whereas COX-2 is cytokine inducible. Enhanced COX-2 expression has been attributed a key role in the development of inflammation and related processes observed in pathologically altered disease states. Two specific COX-2 inhibitors, namely rofecoxib (Vioxx) and celecoxib (Celebrex), both oral agents and U.S. Food and Drug Administration approved, have been shown preclinically and clinically to have efficacy comparable to that of **NSAIDs** for relief of pain and inflammation in osteoarthritis, with decreased risk of gastrointestinal damage. Little is known about how angiogenesis is affected by the combination of rofecoxib and radiation. We have evaluated the combination of rofecoxib, at various concentrations, and radiation on cytokine-induced angiogenesis in vitro. We have found that rofecoxib inhibited endothelial cell proliferation, migration, and tube formation (differentiation) at clinically relevant doses. In combination with radiation, inhibition of endothelial cell function further increased twofold. The combination of rofecoxib and radiation suggests a complementary strategy with clinical ramifications to target **angiogenesis-dependent** malignancies.

IN Fraley, Mark E., North Wales, PA, United States
Arrington, Kenneth L., Elkins Park, PA, United States
Bilodeau, Mark T., Lansdale, PA, United States
Hartman, George D., Lansdale, PA, United States
Hoffman, William F., Lansdale, PA, United States
Kim, Yuntae, Harleysville, PA, United States
Hungate, Randall W., Newbury Park, CA, United States
PA Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6306874 B1 20011023
AI US 2000-690598 20001017 (9)
PRAI US 1999-160356 19991019 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Shah, Mukund J.; Assistant Examiner: Truong, Tamthom N.
LREP Garcia-Rivas, J. Antonio, Daniel, Mark R.
CLMN Number of Claims: 36
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 3068
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to compounds which inhibit, regulate and/or modulate tyrosine kinase signal transduction, compositions which contain these compounds, and methods of using them to treat tyrosine kinase-dependent diseases and conditions, such as angiogenesis, cancer, tumor growth, atherosclerosis, age related macular degeneration, diabetic retinopathy, inflammatory diseases, and the like in mammals.

L25 ANSWER 6 OF 15 USPATFULL
AN 2001:168122 USPATFULL
TI Therapeutic agents
IN Doyle, Kevin, Nottingham, United Kingdom
Rafferty, Paul, Westborough, MA, United States
Steele, Robert, Nottingham, United Kingdom
Turner, Allyson, Nottingham, United Kingdom
Wilkins, David, Nottingham, United Kingdom
Arnold, Lee, Westborough, MA, United States
PA BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6297238 B1 20011002
AI US 2000-689943 20001012 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-541336, filed on 3 Apr 2000
PRAI US 1999-127963 19990406 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Ramseur, Robert W.
LREP Hamilton, Brook, Smith & Reynolds, PC
CLMN Number of Claims: 42
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 3014
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB This invention realtes to compounds formula I ##STR1##

and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, which are inhibitors of protein kinase activity, pharmaceutical compositions thereof and provesses for their preparation.

L25 ANSWER 7 OF 15 USPATFULL
AN 2001:86461 USPATFULL
TI Tyrosine kinase inhibitors
IN Bilodeau, Mark T., Lansdale, PA, United States
Fraley, Mark E., North Wales, PA, United States
Hungate, Randall W., Lansdale, PA, United States

LN.CNT 11257
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to novel human RIP polypeptides and isolated nucleic acids containing the coding regions of the genes encoding such polypeptides. Also provided are vectors, host cells, antibodies, and recombinant methods for producing human RIP polypeptides. The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful for diagnosing and treating disorders related to these novel human RIP polypeptides.

L25 ANSWER 3 OF 15 USPATFULL
AN 2001:212454 USPATFULL
TI Tyrosine kinase inhibitors
IN Fraley, Mark E., North Wales, PA, United States
Hartman, George D., Lansdale, PA, United States
Hungate, Randall W., Newbury Park, CA, United States
PI US 2001044451 A1 20011122
AI US 2001-788718 A1 20010220 (9)
PRAI US 2000-185023 20000225 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP MERCK AND CO INC, P O BOX 2000, RAHWAY, NJ, 070650907
CLMN Number of Claims: 32
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 2114
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to compounds which inhibit, regulate and/or modulate tyrosine kinase signal transduction, compositions which contain these compounds, and methods of using them to treat tyrosine kinase-dependent diseases and conditions, such as angiogenesis, cancer, tumor growth, atherosclerosis, age related macular degeneration, diabetic retinopathy, inflammatory diseases, and the like in mammals.

L25 ANSWER 4 OF 15 USPATFULL
AN 2001:197035 USPATFULL
TI Tyrosine kinase inhibitors
IN Fraley, Mark E., North Wales, PA, United States
Hartman, George D., Lansdale, PA, United States
Hartman, Randall W., Newbury Park, CA, United States
PA Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6313138 B1 20011106
US 2001047007 A1 20011129
AI US 2001-788720 20010220 (9)
PRAI US 2000-185024 20000225 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Dentz, Bernard
LREP Garcia-Rivas, J. Antonio, Daniel, Mark R.
CLMN Number of Claims: 32
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 2167
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to compounds which inhibit, regulate and/or modulate tyrosine kinase signal transduction, compositions which contain these compounds, and methods of using them to treat tyrosine kinase-dependent diseases and conditions, such as angiogenesis, cancer, tumor growth, atherosclerosis, age related macular degeneration, diabetic retinopathy, inflammatory diseases, and the like in mammals.

L25 ANSWER 5 OF 15 USPATFULL
AN 2001:185309 USPATFULL
TI Tyrosine kinase inhibitors

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L21          281 S L16 AND L7
L22           60 S L16 AND L8

=> s angiogenesis(4a)dependent
L23        1595 ANGIOGENESIS(4A) DEPENDENT

=> s l23 and l3
L24          17 L23 AND L3

=> dup remove l24
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L24
L25           15 DUP REMOVE L24 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l25 1-15 bib,ab

L25  ANSWER 1 OF 15  USPATFULL
AN      2002:47999  USPATFULL
TI      Compositions of non-ionic block copolymers to treat autoimmune,
        proliferative, and inflammatory diseases and methods of use thereof
IN      Kabanov, Alexander V., omaha, NE, UNITED STATES
        Lemieux, Pierre, Ste-Therese, CANADA
        Guerin, Nadia, Longueil, CANADA
        Alakhov, Valery, Montreal, CANADA
PI      US 2002028190       A1   20020307
AI      US 2001-852533      A1   20010510 (9)
PRAI    US 2000-203549       20000512 (60)
DT      Utility
FS      APPLICATION
LREP    MATHEWS, COLLINS, SHEPHERD & GOULD, P.A., 100 THANET CIRCLE, SUITE 306,
        PRINCETON, NJ, 08540-3674
CLMN    Number of Claims: 17
ECL     Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN    No Drawings
LN.CNT 1339
AB      Compositions comprising non-ionic block copolymers are useful for the
        treatment of autoimmune, inflammatory and proliferative diseases and for
        reducing graft/implantation rejection. The present invention also
        relates to methods of treating animals having various autoimmune,
        inflammatory and proliferative diseases. The present invention also
        relates to methods of reducing inflammation in an animal comprising
        administering the compositions of the invention. Also, the present
        invention relates to methods of reducing autoimmune responses and to
        methods of reducing graft/implantation rejection comprising
        administering the compositions of the inventions. A typical embodiment
        is a mixture of Pluronics

L25  ANSWER 2 OF 15  USPATFULL
AN      2002:8489  USPATFULL
TI      Retinoid receptor interacting polynucleotides, polypeptides, and
        antibodies
IN      Shi, Yanggu, Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES
        Ruben, Steven M., Olney, MD, UNITED STATES
PI      US 2002004489       A1   20020110
AI      US 2001-788600      A1   20010221 (9)
RLI     Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2000-US22351, filed on 15 Aug 2000,
        UNKNOWN
PRAI    US 1999-148757       19990816 (60)
        US 2000-189026       20000314 (60)
DT      Utility
FS      APPLICATION
LREP    HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC, 9410 KEY WEST AVENUE, ROCKVILLE, MD, 20850
CLMN    Number of Claims: 22
ECL     Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN    No Drawings
```

or CR5R6, CR13R14 = 3-7C satd. ring; or CR13R14 = CO or CS; R7 = H or R8; R8 = phenyl or benzyl (both opt. monosubstd. by halo, alkyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, CN or CF3), alkyl or cycloalkyl; R9, R10 = H, alkyl or cycloalkyl; or R9+R10 = O or S; alkyl, alkoxy have 1-10C unless specified otherwise; cycloalkyl has 3-10C.

Also claimed are the tautomers of furanone cpds. of formula (Ia). The tautomers have formula (IIa) or (IIb).

USE - (I) are used to treat inflammation, and cyclooxygenase (COX)-mediated diseases which can be treated by cpds. that selectively inhibit COX-2 rather than COX-1 (claimed). (I) are used to relieve pain, fever and inflammation of a variety of conditions including rheumatic fever, symptoms associated with influenza or other viral infections, common cold, low back and neck pain, dysmenorrhoea, headache, toothache, sprains and strains, myositis, neuralgia, synovitis, arthritis including rheumatoid arthritis, degenerative joint diseases (osteoarthritis), gout and ankylosing spondylitis, bursitis, burns, injuries, and following surgical and dental procedures. They may also inhibit cellular neoplastic transformations and metastatic tumour growth and can be used to treat cancer. (I) are also used to treat or prevent COX-mediated proliferative disorders such as may occur in diabetic retinopathy and tumour **angiogenesis**. (I) inhibit prestanoid-induced smooth muscle contraction by preventing the synthesis of contractile prestanoids and may be used to treat dysmenorrhoea, premature labour, asthma and eosinophil related disorders. (I) are used to treat Alzheimer's disease and to prevent bone loss (osteoporosis).

Admin. is oral, topical, parenteral, by inhalation spray or rectal. Dosage is 0.01-140 mg/kg/day.

ADVANTAGE - (I) is an alternative to a conventional **NSAID** partic. where **NSAID**'s are contraindicated such as in patients with peptic ulcers, gastritis, regional enteritis, **ulcerative colitis**, diverticulitis or with a recurrent history of gastrointestinal (GI) lesions, GI bleeding, coagulation disorders including anaemia such as hypoprothrombinaemia, haemophilia or other bleeding problems, kidney disease, or prior to surgery or while taking anticoagulants.

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=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:10:02 ON 13 MAR 2002)

FILE 'CAPLUS, USPATFULL, WPIDS, TOXLIT, DRUGU, MEDLINE, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 16:11:11 ON 13 MAR 2002

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L1        32162 S NSAID OR NSAID##
L2        14637 S NONSTEROIDAL(4A)ANTIINFLAMMATOR######
L3        41818 S L1 OR L2
L4      1156548 S CANCER##
L5        39399 S ULCERATIVE COLITIS
L6        26917 S SYPHILIS
L7       243552 S ARTHRITIS
L8       101544 S LUPUS
L9         3109 S L1 AND L4
L10         586 S L1 AND L5
L11        7531 S L1 AND L7
L12         751 S L1 AND L8
L13       61491 S ANGIOGENESIS
L14           0 S NEOVASCULAR GENERAT####
L15           0 S NEOVASCULARGENERAT####
L16         716 S L13 AND L3
L17         305 S L4 AND L16
L18         619 S L13 AND L5
L19          91 S L16 AND L5
L20           3 S L16 AND L6
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or alkyl; R3, R11, R12 = phenyl, benzyl, heteroaryl, heteroarylmethyl (all opt. substd. by 1-2 R'), H, alkyl, CH2OR7, CN, CH2CN, 1-6C fluoroalkyl, F or CON(R7)2; or CR11R12 = CO or 3-7C satd. monocyclic ring; R4 = alkoxy, fluoroalkoxy, alkylthio, OH, OCOR7, SH, SCOR7, OCO2R8, SCO2R8, OCON(R7)2, SCON(R7)2, cycloalkyloxy or cycloalkylthio; R5, R6, R13, R14 = H or alkyl; or CR5R6, CR13R14 = 3-7C satd. ring; or CR13R14 = CO or CS; R7 = H or R8; R8 = phenyl or benzyl (both opt. monosubstd. by halo, alkyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, CN or CF3), alkyl or cycloalkyl; R9, R10 = H, alkyl or cycloalkyl; or R9+R10 = O or S; alkyl, alkoxy have 1-10C unless specified otherwise; cycloalkyl has 3-10C.

Also claimed are the tautomers of furanone cpds. of formula (Ia). The tautomers have formula (IIa) or (IIb).

USE - (I) are used to treat inflammation, and cyclooxygenase (COX)-mediated diseases which can be treated by cpds. that selectively inhibit COX-2 rather than COX-1 (claimed). (I) are used to relieve pain, fever and inflammation of a variety of conditions including rheumatic fever, symptoms associated with influenza or other viral infections, common cold, low back and neck pain, dysmenorrhoea, headache, toothache, sprains and strains, myositis, neuralgia, synovitis, arthritis including rheumatoid arthritis, degenerative joint diseases (osteoarthritis), gout and ankylosing spondylitis, bursitis, burns, injuries, and following surgical and dental procedures. They may also inhibit cellular neoplastic transformations and metastatic tumour growth and can be used to treat cancer. (I) are also used to treat or prevent COX-mediated proliferative disorders such as may occur in diabetic retinopathy and tumour **angiogenesis**. (I) inhibit prestanoid-induced smooth muscle contraction by preventing the synthesis of contractile prestanoids and may be used to treat dysmenorrhoea, premature labour, asthma and eosinophil related disorders. (I) are used to treat Alzheimer's disease and to prevent bone loss (osteoporosis).

Admin. is oral, topical, parenteral, by inhalation spray or rectal. Dosage is 0.01-140 mg/kg/day.

ADVANTAGE - (I) is an alternative to a conventional **NSAID** partic. where **NSAID**'s are contraindicated such as in patients with peptic ulcers, gastritis, regional enteritis, **ulcerative colitis**, diverticulitis or with a recurrent history of gastrointestinal (GI) lesions, GI bleeding, coagulation disorders including anaemia such as hypoprothrombinaemia, haemophilia or other bleeding problems, kidney disease, or prior to surgery or while taking anticoagulants.

Dwg.0/0

ABEQ US 5691374 A UPAB: 19980112

Cyclopentenyl, di:hydrofuranyl or di:hydrothienyl benzene acid derivs. of formula (I) and their salts are new. Y = CR11R12, O or S; R1 = SO2Me, SO2NH2, SO2NHCOCF3, SONHNH2, S(O)(NH)NHCOCF3, SO2NHMe, P(O)MeNH2, P(O)Me2 or CSNH2; R2 = alkyl, cycloalkyl, 2-10C alkenyl, 2-10C alkynyl, 3-10C cycloalkenyl (opt. substd. by 1-4 of halo, 1-6C alkoxy, CN, 1-6C alkylthio, CF3, alkyl (opt. substd. by CO2R5), N3, CO2H, alkoxycarbonyl, CR5R6ORa, benzyloxy, or alkoxy (substd. by CO2R5 or NR5R6)), phenyl or naphthyl (both opt. substd. by 1-3 of halo, alkoxy (opt. substd. by CO2R5 or NR5R6), fluoroalkoxy, alkylthio, CN, CF3, alkyl, N3, CO2H, alkoxycarbonyl, CR5R6ORa, 1-6C alkyl substd. by CO2R5, or benzyloxy), Het, 5-7 membered heterocycloalkyl (contg. 1-2 of O, S or N and opt. contg. CO or sulphonyl) or benzo 5-7C carbocycle (opt. contg. a CO gp. and opt. substd. by 1-2 R'); Ra = H or 1-4C alkyl; Het = 5-membered monocyclic heteroaryl contg. 1 S, O or N and opt. 1-3 additional N, or a 6 membered monocyclic heteroaryl contg. 1-4N, or a benzo-5-7 membered heterocycle (contg. 1-2 of O, S or N and opt. CO or sulphonyl), all opt. substd. by R'; R' = halo, alkyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, CN, CF3, N3, CR5R6OR''; R'' = H or alkyl; R3, R11, R12 = phenyl, benzyl, heteroaryl, heteroarylmethyl (all opt. substd. by 1-2 R'), H, alkyl, CH2OR7, CN, CH2CN, 1-6C fluoroalkyl, F or CON(R7)2; or CR11R12 = CO or 3-7C satd. monocyclic ring; R4 = alkoxy, fluoroalkoxy, alkylthio, OH, OCOR7, SH, SCOR7, OCO2R8, SCO2R8, OCON(R7)2, SCON(R7)2, cycloalkyloxy or cycloalkylthio; R5, R6, R13, R14 = H or alkyl;

aspirin-sensitive asthmatic subjects. (I) are further useful in applications where conventional **NSAIDs** are contra-indicated in patients with peptic ulcers, gastritis, regional enteritis, **ulcerative colitis**, diverticulitis, gastrointestinal lesion or bleeding, coagulation disorders (e.g anaemia such as hypoprothrombinaemia), haemophilia or other bleeding problems, kidney disease and those patients taking anticoagulants and in treating patients prior to surgery.
Dwg.0/0

L19 ANSWER 91 OF 91 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2002 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1997-020819 [02] WPIDS
DNC C1997-006665
TI New furyl, thienyl or cyclopentenyl benzene-sulphonamide or analogue - with selective cyclooxygenase-2 inhibitory activity, useful e.g. as antiinflammatories, for viral infections, pain, etc..
DC B03 B05
IN BLACK, C; GRIMM, E; LEGER, S; WANG, Z
PA (MERI) MERCK FROSST CANADA INC
CYC 70
PI WO 9636623 A1 19961121 (199702)* EN 110p
RW: AT BE CH DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG
W: AL AM AU AZ BB BG BR BY CA CN CZ EE GE HU IS JP KG KR KZ LK LR LT LV MD MG MK MN MX NO NZ PL RO RU SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA US UZ VN
AU 9656424 A 19961129 (199712)
US 5691374 A 19971125 (199802) 24p
EP 828724 A1 19980318 (199815) EN
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU NL PT SE
JP 11505534 W 19990521 (199931) 124p
AU 707773 B 19990722 (199940)
EP 828724 B1 20011205 (200203) EN
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU NL PT SE
DE 69617676 E 20020117 (200213)
ADT WO 9636623 A1 WO 1996-CA306 19960515; AU 9656424 A AU 1996-56424 19960515; US 5691374 A US 1995-443620 19950518; EP 828724 A1 EP 1996-913412 19960515, WO 1996-CA306 19960515; JP 11505534 W JP 1996-534418 19960515, WO 1996-CA306 19960515; AU 707773 B AU 1996-56424 19960515; EP 828724 B1 EP 1996-913412 19960515, WO 1996-CA306 19960515; DE 69617676 E DE 1996-617676 19960515, EP 1996-913412 19960515, WO 1996-CA306 19960515
FDT AU 9656424 A Based on WO 9636623; EP 828724 A1 Based on WO 9636623; JP 11505534 W Based on WO 9636623; AU 707773 B Previous Publ. AU 9656424, Based on WO 9636623; EP 828724 B1 Based on WO 9636623; DE 69617676 E Based on EP 828724, Based on WO 9636623
PRAI US 1995-443620 19950518
AN 1997-020819 [02] WPIDS
AB WO 9636623 A UPAB: 19970108
Cyclopentenyl, di:hydrofuranyl or di:hydrothienyl benzene acid derivs. of formula (I) and their salts are new. Y = CR11R12, O or S; R1 = SO2Me, SO2NH2, SO2NHCOCF3, SONHNH2, S(O)(NH)NHCOCF3, SO2NHMe, P(O)MeNH2, P(O)Me2 or CSNH2; R2 = alkyl, cycloalkyl, 2-10C alkenyl, 2-10C alkynyl, 3-10C cycloalkenyl (opt. substd. by 1-4 of halo, 1-6C alkoxy, CN, 1-6C alkylthio, CF3, alkyl (opt. substd. by CO2R5), N3, CO2H, alkoxycarbonyl, CR5R6ORa, benzyloxy, or alkoxy (substd. by CO2R5 or NR5R6)), phenyl or naphthyl (both opt. substd. by 1-3 of halo, alkoxy (opt. substd. by CO2R5 or NR5R6), fluoroalkoxy, alkylthio, CN, CF3, alkyl, N3, CO2H, alkoxycarbonyl, CR5R6ORa, 1-6C alkyl substd. by CO2R5, or benzyloxy), Het, 5-7 membered heterocycloalkyl (contg. 1-2 of O, S or N and opt. contg. CO or sulphonyl) or benzo 5-7C carbocycle (opt. contg. a CO gp. and opt. substd. by 1-2 R'); Ra = H or 1-4C alkyl; Het = 5-membered monocyclic heteroaryl contg. 1 S, O or N and opt. 1-3 additional N, or a 6 membered monocyclic heteroaryl contg. 1-4N, or a benzo-5-7 membered heterocycle (contg. 1-2 of O, S or N and opt. CO or sulphonyl), all opt. substd. by R'; R' = halo, alkyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, CN, CF3, N3, CR5R6OR''; R'' = H

1996-22128P 19960718, Provisional US 1996-27139P 19961001, Provisional US 1997-41814P 19970408, US 1997-893395 19970711; NO 9900191 A WO 1997-CA486 19970708, NO 1999-191 19990115; EP 912518 A1 EP 1997-929067 19970708, WO 1997-CA486 19970708; CZ 9900130 A3 WO 1997-CA486 19970708, CZ 1999-130 19970708; CN 1225085 A CN 1997-196377 19970708; BR 9710372 A BR 1997-10372 19970708, WO 1997-CA486 19970708; US 6001843 A Provisional US 1996-22128P 19960718, Provisional US 1996-27139P 19961001, Provisional US 1997-41814P 19970408, Div ex US 1997-893395 19970711, US 1998-181887 19981029; JP 11514008 W WO 1997-CA486 19970708, JP 1998-506397 19970708; SK 9900036 A3 WO 1997-CA486 19970708, SK 1999-36 19970708; HU 9903974 A2 WO 1997-CA486 19970708, HU 1999-3974 19970708; US 6071936 A Provisional US 1996-22128P 19960718, Provisional US 1996-27139P 19961001, Provisional US 1997-41814P 19970408, Div ex US 1997-893395 19970711, Div ex US 1998-181887 19981029, US 1999-312790 19990517; AU 723179 B AU 1997-33319 19970708; NZ 333230 A NZ 1997-333230 19970708, WO 1997-CA486 19970708; MX 9900668 A1 MX 1999-668 19990115; KR 2000067891 A WO 1997-CA486 19970708, KR 1999-700340 19990118; JP 3251945 B2 WO 1997-CA486 19970708, JP 1998-506397 19970708

FDT AU 9733319 A Based on WO 9803484; EP 912518 A1 Based on WO 9803484; CZ 9900130 A3 Based on WO 9803484; BR 9710372 A Based on WO 9803484; US 6001843 A Div ex US 5861419; JP 11514008 W Based on WO 9803484; HU 9903974 A2 Based on WO 9803484; US 6071936 A Div ex US 5861419, Div ex US 6001843; AU 723179 B Previous Publ. AU 9733319, Based on WO 9803484; NZ 333230 A Based on WO 9803484; KR 2000067891 A Based on WO 9803484; JP 3251945 B2 Previous Publ. JP 11514008, Based on WO 9803484

PRAI GB 1997-9291 19970507; US 1996-22128P 19960718; GB 1996-16126 19960801; US 1996-27139P 19961001; GB 1996-21420 19961015; US 1997-41814P 19970408; US 1997-893395 19970711; US 1998-181887 19981029; US 1999-312790 19990517

AN 1998-159099 [14] WPIDS

AB WO 9803484 A UPAB: 19980406

Substituted 3-phenylpyridines of formula (I) and their salts are new. R1 = CH3, NH2, NHC(O)CF3 or NHCH3; Ar = phenyl or pyridinyl (or the N-oxide), (both mono-, di- or trisubstituted by H, halo, 1-6C alkoxy, 1-6C alkylthio, CN, 1-6C alkyl, 1-6C fluoroalkyl, N3, -CO2R3, OH, -C(R4)(R5)-OH, -(1-6C alkyl)CO2R6 or 1-6C fluoroalkoxy); R2 = halo, 1-6C alkoxy, 1-6C alkylthio, CN, 1-6C alkyl, 1-6C fluoroalkyl, N3, -CO2R7, OH, -C(R8)(R9)-OH, -(1-6C alkyl)-CO2R10, 1-6C fluoroalkoxy, NO2, NR11R12 or NHCOR13; R3-R13 = H or 1-6C alkyl; or R4+R5, R8+R9 or R11+R12 complete a saturated monocyclic ring of 3-7 atoms.

USE - (I) are used to treat cyclooxygenase mediated diseases since they are selective inhibitors of cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) as opposed to cyclooxygenase-1 (COX-1). (I) are used to treat inflammatory diseases susceptible to treatment with a **NSAID** (all claimed). (I) are used to treat pain, fever and inflammation (e.g. rheumatic fever, influenza and other viral infection symptoms, common cold, lower back and neck pain, dysmenorrhea, headache, toothache, sprains and strains, myositis, neuralgia, synovitis, arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, degenerative joint diseases, osteoarthritis, gout and ankylosing spondylitis, bursitis, burns and injuries following surgery and dental procedures). (I) may inhibit cellular neoplastic transformations and metastatic tumour growth and can be used to treat cancer and cyclooxygenase-mediated proliferative disorders which occur in diabetic retinopathy and tumour **angiogenesis**. (I) also inhibit prostanoid-induced smooth muscle contraction by preventing the synthesis of contractile prostanoids and are used to treat dysmenorrhea, premature labour, asthma and eosinophil-related disorders. (I) are also used to treat Alzheimer's disease, to decrease bone loss, particularly in postmenopausal women (e.g. in treatment of osteoporosis) and to treat glaucoma. (I) are administered e.g. orally in a daily dosage of 0.01-140 (preferably 0.5-7) mg/kg.

ADVANTAGE - Because of their high inhibitory activity and specificity, side effects associated with inhibition of COX-1 are avoided e.g. gastrointestinal toxicity, reduced renal side effects, reduced effect on bleeding times and lessened ability to induce asthma attacks in

An **angiogenesis** inhibiting composition comprises: (A) an **angiogenesis** inhibiting compound; and (B) an antiinflammatory drug specifically a steroid or a non-steroidal antiinflammatory drug (**NSAID**).

Also claimed is a method for inhibiting **angiogenesis** or treating an **angiogenesis**-dependent disease in a human or animal, involving administration of a composition containing an **NSAID** and optionally (A) or (for treatment of **angiogenesis**-dependent diseases) a composition containing (A) and (B) as above.

USE - The **angiogenesis**-dependent diseases to be treated are specifically macular degeneration, diabetic retinopathy, neovascular glaucoma, retrolental fibroplasia, proliferative vitreo-retinopathy, solid or blood-bourne tumours, leukaemia, haemangioma, psoriasis, Kaposi's sarcoma, Crohn's disease, **ulcerative colitis**, cancer, retinopathy or prematurity, corneal graft rejection, epidemic keratoconjunctivitis, vitamin A deficiency, contact lens over-wear, atopic or superior limbic keratitis.

ADVANTAGE - The combination of (A) and (B) is effective in inhibiting **angiogenesis** even on oral administration, providing a simplified treatment (e.g. by self-administration), whereas (A) alone are only effective topically or by injection. **NSAID**'s have been found to be **angiogenesis** inhibitors even in the absence of (A), and have an additive effect in combination with (A).

Dwg.0/8

L19 ANSWER 90 OF 91 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2002 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1998-159099 [14] WPIDS
DNC C1998-051254
TI New substituted 3-phenylpyridines are selective cyclooxygenase-2 inhibitors - used to treat inflammatory diseases e.g. rheumatic fever, pain, cancer, diabetic retinopathy, tumour **angiogenesis**, asthma, Alzheimer's disease and osteoporosis.
DC B03
IN DUBE, D; FORTIN, R; FRIESEN, R; GAUTHIER, J Y; WANG, Z
PA (MERI) MERCK FROSST CANADA INC; (MERI) MERCK FROSST CANADA & CO; (MERI) MERCK & CO INC
CYC 79
PI WO 9803484 A1 19980129 (199814)* EN 88p
RW: AT BE CH DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW
W: AL AM AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CN CU CZ EE GE HU IL IS JP KG KR KZ LC LK LR LT LV MD MG MK MN MX NO NZ PL RO RU SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA US UZ VN YU
AU 9733319 A 19980210 (199827)
ZA 9706335 A 19980527 (199827) 85p
US 5861419 A 19990119 (199911)
NO 9900191 A 19990316 (199921)
EP 912518 A1 19990506 (199922) EN
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV NL PT RO SE SI
CZ 9900130 A3 19990616 (199929)
CN 1225085 A 19990804 (199949)
BR 9710372 A 19990817 (199954)
US 6001843 A 19991214 (200005)
JP 11514008 W 19991130 (200007) 115p
SK 9900036 A3 19991210 (200008)
HU 9903974 A2 20000328 (200025)
US 6071936 A 20000606 (200033)
AU 723179 B 20000817 (200044)
NZ 333230 A 20000825 (200049)
MX 9900668 A1 19990401 (200055)
KR 2000067891 A 20001125 (200130)
JP 3251945 B2 20020128 (200214) 28p
ADT WO 9803484 A1 WO 1997-CA486 19970708; AU 9733319 A AU 1997-33319 19970708; ZA 9706335 A ZA 1997-6335 19970717; US 5861419 A Provisional US

PRAI WO 1996-IB1395 19961209
AN 1998-299932 [27] WPIDS
AB EP . 846689 A UPAB: 19980709
Benzimidazole derivatives of formula (I) and their salts are new: Ar = Ph, 3-8C cycloalkyl, 4-8C cycloalkenyl or Het (bonded to Y through C); Het = e.g. pyridyl, pyridazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, pyrrolyl, furyl, thienyl, oxazolyl, thiazolyl, isooxazolyl, isothiazolyl or imidazolyl; X1 = e.g. H, halo, 1-4C alkyl (optionally substituted), OH, 1-4C alkoxy, 1-4C alkoxy(1-4C)alkyl, NH2, 1-4C alkylamino, di(1-4C)alkylamino, amino(1-4C)alkyl, 1-4C alkylamino(1-4C)alkyl, di(1-4C)alkylamino(1-4C)alkyl, 1-4C alkanoylamino, di(1-4C)alkanoylamino, 1-4C alkyl(1 4C)alkanoylamino, 1-4C alkylsulphonylamino, 1-4C alkanoyl, carboxyl, 1-4C alkoxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, 1-4C alkylaminocarbonyl, di(1-4C)alkylaminocarbonyl, CN or NO2; X2, X3 = 1-4C alkyl (optionally substituted) halo, OH, 1-4C alkoxy, mercapto, 1-4C alkylthio, 1-4C alkylsulphinyl, 1-4C alkylsulphonyl, 1-4C alkanoyl, carboxyl, 1-4C alkoxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, 1-4C alkylaminocarbonyl, di(1-4C)alkylaminocarbonyl, CN, NO2, NH2, 1-4C alkylamino, di(1-4C)alkylamino or 1-4C alkylsulphonylamino; Y = CR1=CR2 or C=C; R1, R2 = H, Me, Et or halo; l = 0-4; and m, n = 0-3; with provisos.
USE - (I) are used for treating conditions in which prostaglandins are implicated as pathogens (claimed). They are cyclooxygenase (COX) inhibitors which inhibit the biosynthesis of prostaglandins by intervening with the action of COX on arachidonic acid to treat inflammation and related disorders. They are selective for COX-2 over COX-1 and may be used to inhibit cellular neoplastic transformations and metastic tumour growth in the treatment of cancer. They can also be used to treat and prevent diabetic retinopathy, tumour **angiogenesis**, dysmenorrhea, premature labour, asthma, eosinophil related disorders, Alzheimer's disease or bone loss (e.g. osteoarthritis).
ADVANTAGE - They can be used as an alternative to **NSAIDS** especially where **NSAIDS** are contraindicated e.g. patients with peptic ulcers, gastritis, regional enterotis, **ulcerative colitis**, diverticulitis or recurrent history of gastrointestinal legions or bleeding, coagulation disorders, kidney disease and prior to surgery of taking anticoagulants.
Dwg.0/0

L19 ANSWER 89 OF 91 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2002 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1998-286556 [25] WPIDS
DNC C1998-088702
TI Orally effective **angiogenesis** inhibiting combination - containing **angiogenesis** inhibitor, e.g. thalidomide, and antiinflammatory, e.g. sulindac, useful in tumour treatment.
DC B05
IN DAMATO, R J; D'AMATO, R J
PA (CHIL-N) CHILDRENS MEDICAL CENT
CYC 79
PI WO 9819649 A2 19980514 (199825)* EN 63p
RW: AT BE CH DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW
AU 9851973 A 19980529 (199841)
EP 963200 A2 19991215 (200003) EN
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE
ADT WO 9819649 A2 WO 1997-US20116 19971104; AU 9851973 A AU 1998-51973 19971104; EP 963200 A2 EP 1997-946884 19971104, WO 1997-US20116 19971104
FDT AU 9851973 A Based on WO 9819649; EP 963200 A2 Based on WO 9819649
PRAI US 1997-963058 19971103; US 1996-28708P 19961105
AN 1998-286556 [25] WPIDS
AB WO 9819649 A UPAB: 19980624

AN 1998-458786 [40] WPIDS
CR 1994-217755 [26]; 1995-051970 [07]; 1995-172512 [23]; 1995-255022 [33]; 1996-221734 [22]; 1997-245037 [22]; 1997-280687 [25]; 1997-435662 [41]; 1998-521151 [44]
AB EP 863134 A UPAB: 20020213
2-(3,5-Difluorophenyl)-3-(4-(methylsulphonyl)phenyl)-2-cyclopenten-1-one of formula (I) is new. Also claimed is crystalline (I).

USE - (I) is a cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-1) inhibitor used to treat non-chronic headache, pain or swelling, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis and inflammatory diseases susceptible to treatment with a non-steroidal antiinflammatory drug (**NSAID**) (all claimed). (I) is useful for treating pain, fever and inflammation in a variety of conditions e.g. rheumatic fever, symptoms associated with influenza or other viral infections, common cold, lower back and neck pain, dysmenorrhoea, headache, toothache, sprains and strains, myositis, neuralgia, synovitis, arthritis (including rheumatoid arthritis), degenerative joint diseases (including osteoarthritis), gout and ankylosing spondylitis, bursitis, burns and injuries following surgical and dental procedures. (I) inhibits cellular neoplastic transformations and metastatic tumour growth and can be used in the treatment of cancer (e.g. cancer of the colon). (I) is also used to treat and/or prevent COX-mediated proliferative disorders such as may occur in diabetic retinopathy and tumour **angiogenesis**. (I) inhibits prostanoid-induced smooth muscle contraction by preventing the synthesis of contractile prostanoids and may be of use in the treatment of dysmenorrhoea, premature labour, asthma and eosinophil related disorders and is also useful in treating Alzheimer's disease, for decreasing bone loss, particularly in postmenopausal women and for treatment of glaucoma. (I) is useful as an alternative to prior art **NSAIDs**, particularly where they are contra-indicated in patients with peptic ulcers, gastritis, regional enteritis, **ulcerative colitis**, diverticulitis or with a recurrent history of gastrointestinal lesions, gastrointestinal bleeding, coagulation disorders including anaemia such as hypopropthrombinaemia, haemophilia or other bleeding problems, kidney disease and those prior to surgery or taking anticoagulants. (I) is administered in a dosage of 10-250 mg once or twice a day.

ADVANTAGE - (I) is specific for COX-2 rather than COX-1 and has fewer side effects than prior art **NSAIDs**, particularly gastrointestinal toxicity, renal side effects, reduced effects on bleeding times and lower ability to induce asthma attacks in aspirin-sensitive asthmatic patients.
Dwg.0/0

L19 ANSWER 88 OF 91 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2002 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1998-299932 [27] WPIDS
DNC C1998-093557
TI New benzimidazole derivatives are cyclo-oxygenase inhibitors - used for treating conditions in which prostaglandins are implicated as pathogens, cancer, diabetic retinopathy and tumour **angiogenesis**.
DC B02
IN MANO, T; OKUMURA, Y; STEVENS, R W
PA (PFIZ) PFIZER INC; (PFIZ) PFIZER SEIYAKU KK
CYC 28
PI EP 846689 A1 19980610 (199827)* EN 26p
R: AL AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI
JP 10168066 A 19980623 (199835) 23p
CA 2223551 A 19980609 (199839)
BR 9706241 A 19990518 (199925)
MX 9710034 A1 19980601 (200009)
ADT EP 846689 A1 EP 1997-309761 19971203; JP 10168066 A JP 1997-350154 19971205; CA 2223551 A CA 1997-2223551 19971204; BR 9706241 A BR 1997-6241 19971209; MX 9710034 A1 MX 1997-10034 19971209

Provisional US 1997-40794P 19970314, US 1998-42168 19980313; JP 2001514668 W JP 1998-539978 19980312, WO 1998-CA225 19980312; AU 741981 B Div ex AU 1996-71236 19961009, Div ex AU 1996-72736 19961029, AU 1998-67142 19980312

FDT AU 9867142 A Based on WO 9841516; EP 970067 A1 Based on WO 9841516; JP 2001514668 W Based on WO 9841516; AU 741981 B Div ex AU 703871, Div ex AU 711902, Previous Publ. AU 9867142, Based on WO 9841516

PRAI GB 1997-7488 19970414; US 1997-40794P 19970314; US 1998-42168 19980313

AN 1998-521151 [44] WPIDS

CR 1995-051970 [07]; 1995-255022 [33]; 1996-221734 [22]; 1997-245037 [22]; 1997-280687 [25]; 1997-435662 [41]; 1998-458786 [40]

AB WO 9841516 A UPAB: 20020213

Methyl sulphonyl)phenyl-2-(5H)-furanone derivatives of formula (I) are new: R = 1-12C alkyl substituted by 1-3 Q, or 2-10C alkenyl 2-10C alkynyl, 3-12C cycloalkenyl or 5-12C cycloalkynyl (all optionally substituted by 1-3 Q); Q = F, Cl, Br, I, OH, CF3, 3-6C cycloalkyl, O, dioxolane or CN; R1 = Me, NH2, NHCOCF3 or NHMe; R2, R3 = H or 1-10C alkyl; or CR2R3 = 3-7C saturated monocyclic ring.

USE - (I) are cyclooxygenase inhibitors which selectively inhibit COX-2 over COX-1 and are useful for treatment of disorders susceptible to treatment with COX-2 inhibitors and/or **NSAIDs**, eg rheumatic fever, symptoms associated with influenza or other viral infections, common cold, low back and neck pain, dysmenorrhoea, headache, toothache, sprains and strains, myositis, neuralgia, synovitis, arthritis, including rheumatoid arthritis, degenerative joint diseases (osteoarthritis), gout and ankylosing spondylitis, bursitis, burns, injuries, following surgical and dental procedures. In addition the compounds inhibit cellular neoplastic transformations and metastatic tumour growth and can be used in the treatment of cancer. They may also be used to treat and/or prevent COX-mediated proliferative disorders such as may occur in diabetic retinopathy and tumour **angiogenesis**. (I) also inhibit prostanoid-induced smooth muscle contraction by preventing synthesis of contractile prostanoid s and are useful in the treatment of dysmenorrhoea, premature labour, asthma and eosinophil related disorders. (I) are also useful in the treatment of Alzheimer's disease and for prevention of bone loss (treatment of osteoporosis) and treatment of glaucoma. By virtue of their high selectivity for COX-2 over COX-1, (I) are useful as alternatives to conventional **NSAIDs**, particularly where **NSAIDs** are contraindicated eg in patients with peptic ulcers, gastritis, regional enteritis, **ulcerative colitis**, diverticulitis or with a recurrent history of gastrointestinal lesions, GI bleeding, coagulation disorders including anaemia such as hypoprothrombinaemia, haemophilia or other bleeding problems, kidney disease and those prior to surgery or taking anticoagulants. (I) can be coadministered with other active agents. Dwg.0/0

L19 ANSWER 87 OF 91 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2002 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

AN 1998-458786 [40] WPIDS

CR 1994-217755 [26]; 1995-051970 [07]; 1995-172512 [23]; 1995-255022 [33]; 1996-221734 [22]; 1997-245037 [22]; 1997-280687 [25]; 1997-435662 [41]; 1998-521151 [44]

DNN N1998-358262 DNC C1998-138690

TI New 2-(3,5-di fluoro-phenyl)-3-(4-(methylsulphonyl)phenyl)-2-cyclopenten-1-one inhibits cyclooxygenase-2 - used to treat non-chronic headache, pain or swelling, osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis.

DC B05

IN BLACK, C

PA (MERI) MERCK FROSST CANADA INC

CYC 22

PI EP 863134 A1 19980909 (199840)* EN 23p

R: AL AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV NL PT RO SE SI

ADT EP 863134 A1 EP 1997-302918 19970429

PRAI GB 1997-7643 19970415; US 1997-40049P 19970307

of S, O and N and optionally 1-3 additional N atoms or a 6 membered ring containing 1N and optionally 1-3 additional N atoms (both optionally substituted by halo, 1-10C alkoxy, 1-10C alkylthio, CN, 1-6C fluoroalkyl, 1-10C alkyl or N3); R4 = H, halo or 1-6C alkyl and R5 = H or 1-6C alkyl.

36 Compounds (I) are specifically claimed e.g: 5-(4-methylsulphonyl)-phenyl-2-phenyl-4-phenyl-2H-pyridazin-3-one.

USE - (I) are cyclooxygenase inhibitors which selectively inhibit COX-2 over COX-1 and are useful for treatment of disorders susceptible to treatment with COX-2 inhibitors and/or non steroidal antiinflammatory drugs (**NSAIDs**), particularly pain, fever and inflammation of conditions including rheumatic fever, symptoms associated with influenza or other viral infections, common cold, low back and neck pain, dysmenorrhoea, headache, toothache, sprains and strains, myositis, neuralgia, synovitis, arthritis, including rheumatoid arthritis, degenerative joint diseases (osteoarthritis), gout and ankylosing spondylitis, bursitis, burns, injuries, following surgical and dental procedures. (I) also inhibit cellular neoplastic transformations and metastatic tumour growth and can be used in the treatment of cancer. (I) are also used to treat and/or prevent COX-mediated proliferative disorders such as may occur in diabetic retinopathy and tumour **angiogenesis** . (I) also inhibit prostanoid-induced smooth muscle contraction by preventing synthesis of contractile prostanoids and are useful in the treatment of dysmenorrhoea, premature labour, asthma and eosinophil related disorders. (I) are also useful in the treatment of Alzheimer's disease and for prevention of bone loss (treatment of osteoporosis) and treatment of glaucoma. (I) are useful as alternatives to conventional **NSAIDs**, particularly where **NSAIDs** are contraindicated e.g. in patients with peptic ulcers, gastritis, regional enteritis, **ulcerative colitis**, diverticulitis or with a recurrent history of gastrointestinal lesions, gastrointestinal bleeding, coagulation disorders including anaemia such as hypoprothrombinaemia, haemophilia or other bleeding problems, kidney disease and those prior to surgery or taking anticoagulants. (I) can be coadministered with other active agents. The dosage of (I) is 0.01-140 mg/kg/day orally, topically, parenterally, by inhalation spray or rectally. The dosage for treating inflammation is 0.01-50 mg/kg/day.

Dwg.0/0

L19 ANSWER 86 OF 91 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2002 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1998-521151 [44] WPIDS
CR 1995-051970 [07]; 1995-255022 [33]; 1996-221734 [22]; 1997-245037 [22]; 1997-280687 [25]; 1997-435662 [41]; 1998-458786 [40]
DNC C1998-156556
TI New (methylsulphonyl)phenyl-2-(5H)-furanone derivatives - are selective cyclooxygenase 2 inhibitors, useful as antiinflammatory, antipyretic and analgesic agents.
DC B03
IN GRIMM, E; LEBLANC, Y; LEGER, S; ROY, P; WANG, Z
PA (MERI) MERCK FROSST CANADA & CO; (MERI) MERCK FROSST CANADA INC
CYC 81
PI WO 9841516 A1 19980924 (199844)* EN 69p
RW: AT BE CH DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW
W: AL AM AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CN CU CZ EE GE GW HU ID IL IS JP KG KR KZ LC LK LR LT LV MD MG MK MN MX NO NZ PL RO RU SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA US UZ VN YU
AU 9867142 A 19981012 (199907)
EP 970067 A1 20000112 (200008) EN
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU NL PT SE
US 6071954 A 20000606 (200033)
JP 2001514668 W 20010911 (200167) 72p
AU 741981 B 20011213 (200210)
ADT WO 9841516 A1 WO 1998-CA225 19980312; AU 9867142 A AU 1998-67142 19980312; EP 970067 A1 EP 1998-912164 19980312, WO 1998-CA225 19980312; US 6071954 A

DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC, 9410 KEY WEST AVENUE, ROCKVILLE, MD, 20850
CLMN Number of Claims: 22
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 11257
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to novel human RIP polypeptides and isolated nucleic acids containing the coding regions of the genes encoding such polypeptides. Also provided are vectors, host cells, antibodies, and recombinant methods for producing human RIP polypeptides. The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful for diagnosing and treating disorders related to these novel human RIP polypeptides.

=> s l19 85-91 bib,abs
MISSING OPERATOR L19 85-91
The search profile that was entered contains terms or
nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> d l19 85-91 bib,abs

L19 ANSWER 85 OF 91 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2002 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1998-531549 [45] WPIDS
DNC C1998-159416
TI New 5-(4-sulphonyl-phenyl)-pyridazinone derivatives - are selective cyclo-oxygenase 2 inhibitors used for treating inflammatory disease, Alzheimer's disease and glaucoma.
DC B03
IN GAUTHIER, J Y; LAU, C K; LI, C S; PRASIT, P; THERIEN, M
PA (MERI) MERCK FROSST CANADA & CO; (MERI) MERCK FROSST CANADA INC
CYC 81
PI WO 9841511 A1 19980924 (199845)* EN 87p
RW: AT BE CH DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW
W: AL AM AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CN CU CZ EE GE GW HU ID IL IS JP KG KR KZ LC LK LR LT LV MD MG MK MN MX NO NZ PL RO RU SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA US UZ VN YU
AU 9864913 A 19981012 (199907)
US 6004960 A 19991221 (200006)
EP 975604 A1 20000202 (200011) EN
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU NL PT SE
JP 2001514669 W 20010911 (200167) 94p
AU 738727 B 20010927 (200170)
ADT WO 9841511 A1 WO 1998-CA233 19980312; AU 9864913 A AU 1998-64913 19980312; US 6004960 A Provisional US 1997-40791P 19970314, US 1998-42174 19980313; EP 975604 A1 EP 1998-910544 19980312, WO 1998-CA233 19980312; JP 2001514669 W JP 1998-539982 19980312, WO 1998-CA233 19980312; AU 738727 B AU 1998-64913 19980312
FDT AU 9864913 A Based on WO 9841511; EP 975604 A1 Based on WO 9841511; JP 2001514669 W Based on WO 9841511; AU 738727 B Previous Publ. AU 9864913, Based on WO 9841511
PRAI GB 1997-7487 19970414; US 1997-40791P 19970314; US 1998-42174 19980313
AN 1998-531549 [45] WPIDS
AB WO 9841511 A UPAB: 19981111
Pyridazinone derivatives of formula (I) are new: X = a bond, (CH2)m, CO, O, S or NR5; m = 1-2; R1 = Me, NH2 or NHCOCF3; R2 = (CR6R7)nR8; n = 0-2; R6, R7 = H, 1-10C alkyl or 1-10C fluoroalkyl; R3, R8 = 1-10C alkyl, Ph or naphthyl (both optionally substituted by 1-3 of halo 1-10C alkoxy, 1-10C alkylthio, CN, 1-6C fluoroalkyl, 1-10C alkyl or N3) or heteroaryl comprising a monocyclic 5 membered aromatic ring optionally containing one

WO 9819649 A3 19980625
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
AU 9851973 A1 19980529 AU 1998-51973 19971104
EP 963200 A2 19991215 EP 1997-946884 19971104
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI
PRAI US 1996-28708 19961105
US 1997-963058 19971103
WO 1997-US20116 19971104
OS MARPAT 129:12742
AB A group of compds. that effectively inhibit **angiogenesis** is provided. More specifically, thalidomide and various related compds.,e.g. thalidomide precursors, analogs, metabolites and hydrolysis products, have been shown to inhibit **angiogenesis** and to treat disease states resulting from **angiogenesis**. Addnl., antiinflammatory drugs, such as steroids and **NSAIDs** can inhibit **angiogenesis** -dependent diseases either alone or in combination with thalidomide and related compds. Importantly, these compds. can be administered orally.

L20 ANSWER 2 OF 3 USPATFULL
AN 2002:22462 USPATFULL
TI COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR TREATING OR PREVENTING INFLAMMATORY DISEASES
IN HUNTER, WILLIAM L., VANCOUVER, CANADA
PI US 2002013298 A1 20020131
AI US 1999-368463 A1 19990804 (9)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1998-88546, filed on 1 Jun 1998, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-980549, filed on 1 Dec 1997, PENDING
PRAI US 1996-32215 19961202 (60)
US 1997-63087 19971024 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP SEED INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW GROUP PLLC, 701 FIFTH AVE, SUITE 6300, SEATTLE, WA, 98104-7092
CLMN Number of Claims: 45
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 110 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 8318
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods and compositions for treating or preventing inflammatory diseases such as psoriasis or multiple sclerosis are provided, comprising the step of delivering to the site of inflammation an anti-microtubule agent, or analogue or derivative thereof.

L20 ANSWER 3 OF 3 USPATFULL
AN 2002:8489 USPATFULL
TI Retinoid receptor interacting polynucleotides, polypeptides, and antibodies
IN Shi, Yanggu, Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES
Ruben, Steven M., Olney, MD, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002004489 A1 20020110
AI US 2001-788600 A1 20010221 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2000-US22351, filed on 15 Aug 2000, UNKNOWN
PRAI US 1999-148757 19990816 (60)
US 2000-189026 20000314 (60)

```
=> s lupus
L8      101544 LUPUS

=> s l1 and l4
L9        3109 L1 AND L4

=> s l1 and l5
L10        586 L1 AND L5

=> s l1 and l7
L11       7531 L1 AND L7

=> s l1 and l8
L12        751 L1 AND L8

=> s angiogenesis
L13      61491 ANGIOGENESIS

=> s neovascular generat####
   5 FILES SEARCHED...
L14          0 NEOVASCULAR GENERAT####

=> s neovasculargenerat####
L15          0 NEOVASCULARGENERAT####

=> s l13 and l3
L16        716 L13 AND L3

=> s l4 and l16
L17        305 L4 AND L16

=> s l13 and l5
L18        619 L13 AND L5

=> s l16 and l5
L19         91 L16 AND L5

=> s l16 and l6
L20          3 L16 AND L6

=> s l16 and l7
L21        281 L16 AND L7

=> s l16 and l8
L22         60 L16 AND L8

=> d l20 1-3 bib,ab

L20  ANSWER 1 OF 3  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN   1998:341491  CAPLUS
DN   129:12742
TI   Methods and compositions using thalidomide or other angiogenesis
     -inhibitory compound and anti-inflammatory agent for inhibition of
     angiogenesis
IN   D'Amato, Robert J.
PA   Children's Medical Center, USA
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 63 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.        KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     --------------    ----  --------       ---------------  --------
PI   WO 9819649         A2   19980514       WO 1997-US20116  19971104
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medline, biosis
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medline, biosis
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accessing the remaining file names entered.
ENTER A FILE NAME OR (IGNORE):end

=> file caplus, uspatfull, wpids, toxlit, drugu, medline, biosis
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                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       0.30       0.30

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FILE 'TOXLIT' ENTERED AT 16:11:11 ON 13 MAR 2002

FILE 'DRUGU' ENTERED AT 16:11:11 ON 13 MAR 2002
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FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 16:11:11 ON 13 MAR 2002

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 16:11:11 ON 13 MAR 2002
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=> s NSAID or NSAID##
L1        32162 NSAID OR NSAID##

=> s nonsteroidal(4a)antiinflammator######
L2        14637 NONSTEROIDAL(4A) ANTIINFLAMMATOR######

=> s l1 or l2
L3        41818 L1 OR L2

=> s cancer##
L4      1156548 CANCER##

=> s ulcerative colitis
L5        39399 ULCERATIVE COLITIS

=> s syphilis
L6        26917 SYPHILIS

=> s arthritis
L7       243552 ARTHRITIS
```

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		APPLICATION	DATE
US 5681964	A	Cont of	US 1990-601644	19901023
		Cont of	US 1993-16179	19930211
		CIP of	US 1993-162388	19931207
			US 1994-318160	19941005

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1994-318160 19941005; US 1990-601644 19901023; US 1993-16179 19930211; US 1993-162388 19931207

AB US 5681964 A UPAB: 19980126
A polyethylene glycol ester prodrug comprises a steroidal, antiviral, immunomodulating, anti-tumour, neovascular or nonsteroidal compound. The non-steroidal compound is indomethacin, didaoxyinosine (DDI) and gancyclovir and the compound is linked via an ester linkage to a polyethylene glycol of formula HO(CH2CH2)nH where n = 2-12.
USE - The prodrugs are used to treat disease conditions or symptoms e.g. they can be used as anti-inflammatories, antivirals, immunomodulators, anti-tumour agents, to inhibit e.g. neovascularisation.
ADVANTAGE - The prodrug in the case of flurbiprofen is non-irritating unlike flurbiprofen itself.
Dwg.0/0

L110 ANSWER 54 OF 59 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996-412570 [41] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1996-129990
TITLE: Inhibition of mammalian hair growth without side effects - uses e.g. **non-steroidal** suppressor of **angiogenesis**, esp. useful for women with hirsutism.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 B05 D21
INVENTOR(S): AHLUWALIA, G S; SHANDER, D; STYCZYNSKI, P; STYCZNSKI, P
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (HAND-I) HANDELMAN J H; (AHLU-I) AHLUWALIA G S; (SHAN-I) SHANDER D; (STYC-I) STYCZYNSKI P
COUNTRY COUNT: 72
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 9626712	A2	19960906	(199641)*	EN	24
RW: AT BE CH DE DK EA ES FR GB GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG					
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN					
AU 9653009	A	19960918	(199701)		
WO 9626712	A3	19961121	(199702)		
ZA 9601600	A	19961129	(199702)		24
EP 812185	A1	19971217	(199804)	EN	
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU NL PT SE					
MX 9706522	A1	19971101	(199902)		
BR 9607060	A	19981215	(199905)		
JP 11501035	W	19990126	(199914)		31
AU 719106	B	20000504	(200030)		
US 6093748	A	20000725	(200038)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

Searched by Barb O'Bryen, STIC 308-4291

10?

LREP Angres, Isaac
CLMN Number of Claims: 19
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 925
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods of treatment for inflammatory and autoimmune dermatoses which comprises topical and/or systemic administration of a therapeutically-effective amount of thalidomide alone or in combination with other dermatological agents.

L16 ANSWER 26 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1997:593792 CAPLUS
DN 127:242709
TI Thalidomide may impede cell migration in primates by down-regulating integrin .beta.-chains: potential therapeutic utility in solid malignancies, proliferative retinopathy, inflammatory disorders, neointimal hyperplasia, and osteoporosis
AU Mccarty, M. F.
CS Nutrition 21, San Diego, CA, 92109, USA
SO Med. Hypotheses (1997), 49(2), 123-131
CODEN: MEHYDY; ISSN: 0306-9877
PB Churchill Livingstone
DT Journal; General Review
LA English
AB A review with 108 refs. A growing no. of human inflammatory disorders are reported to respond to treatment with thalidomide, and recently this drug has been shown to inhibit angiogenesis in the rabbit, in doses which can elicit teratogenicity in this species. Studies in marmosets and humans indicate that thalidomide, and a teratogenic analog, decrease the expression of .beta. integrin subunits, most notably .beta.3 and the .beta.2 produced by leukocytes. Since integrins are crucial for cell-matrix interactions, and the .beta.2 integrins of leukocytes mediate adhesion to endothelium, it is reasonable to postulate that thalidomide inhibits cell migration in susceptible species, and that this accounts for its **anti-inflammatory**, anti-angiogenic, and teratogenic activity. This perspective suggests that thalidomide will show utility in the prevention or treatment of a wide range of disorders, including solid tumors, proliferative retinopathies, many inflammatory diseases, neointimal hyperplasia, and osteoporosis. It is likely that dietary fish oil - as well as selective inhibitors of urokinase, when and if they become clin. available - will complement the efficacy of thalidomide in most if not all of these applications.

L16 ANSWER 27 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AN 1996:224768 BIOSIS
DN PREV199698780897
TI New uses of thalidomide.
AU Anonymous
SO Medical Letter (New Rochelle), (1996) Vol. 38, No. 968, pp. 15-16.
ISSN: 0025-732X.
DT Article
LA English
AB Investigational drug status has been granted to thalidomide in the US for clinical trials in erythema nodosum leprosum, aphthous ulcers in patients with and without HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) infection, Behcet's disease, chronic graft versus host disease, inflammatory dermatoses and AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) wasting. The immunomodulator has several serious side effects, the most common being teratogenicity. The drug is available from Celgene, Andrulis, and the FDA.

L16 ANSWER 28 OF 28 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2002 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1995-31063 DRUGU P
TI Thalidomide analogs suppress rat collagen arthritis.

AU Oliver S J; Cheng T P; Banquerigo L; Brahn E
CS Univ.California
LO Los Angeles, Cal., USA
SO Arthritis Rheum. (38, No. 6, Suppl., R10, 1995)
CODEN: ARHEAW ISSN: 0004-3591
AV UCLA School of Medicine, Los Angeles 90024, U.S.A.
LA English
DT Journal
FA AB; LA; CT
FS Literature
AB To evaluate therapeutic potential in collagen-induced arthritis (CIA), rats were administered p.o. thalidomide or either of 2 analogs, EM-12 or supidimide. Suppression of inflammatory synovitis was lower in all experimental groups. The EM-12 analog was the most efficacious and b.i.d. thalidomide was better than once daily. Incidence of arthritis onset was comparable among all groups. Strong cell-mediated and humoral responses to type II collagen (CII) were similar in the experimental and control groups. Results suggest that thalidomide and its analogs may be effective in treating inflammatory synovitis and that these benefits might be related to modulation of TNF-alpha and/or angiogenesis. (conference abstract).